

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
19 September 2002 (19.09.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/072448 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **B65D 83/14**, (A61K 9/00)
- (74) Agent: **ADAM, Holger**; Kraus & Weisert, Thomas-Wimmer-Ring 15, 80539 München (DE).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/EP02/02710
- (22) International Filing Date: 12 March 2002 (12.03.2002)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
01 105 410.3 12 March 2001 (12.03.2001) EP
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **CHIESI FARMACEUTICI S.P.A.** [IT/IT]; Via Palermo, 26/A, I-43100 Parma (IT).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **LEWIS, David** [GB/GB]; c/o Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A., Via Palermo, 26/A, I-43100 PARMA (IT). **GANDERTON, David** [GB/GB]; c/o Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A., Via Palermo, 26/A, I-43100 Parma (IT). **MEAKIN, Brian** [GB/GB]; c/o Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A., Via Palermo, 26/A, I-43100 Parma (IT). **BRAMBILLA, Gaetano** [IT/IT]; c/o Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A., Via Palermo, 26/A, I-43100 Parma (IT). **FERRARIS, Alessandra** [IT/IT]; c/o Chiesi Farmaceutici S.p.A., Via Palermo, 26/A, I-43100 Parma (IT).
- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

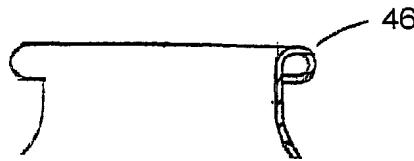
Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 02/072448 A1

(54) Title: INHALER WITH MEANS FOR IMPROVING CHEMICAL STABILITY OF MEDICINAL AEROSOL SOLUTION CONTAINED THEREIN



46

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a medicinal aerosol solution formulation product with improved chemical stability, comprising a pressurized metered dose inhaler (10), comprising an aerosol canister (16) equipped with a metering valve (18) and containing a medicinal aerosol solution formulation (12) containing an active ingredient subject to a degradation by means of peroxides or other leachables, a hydrofluorocarbon propellant, a co-solvent and optionally a low-volatility component, wherein optionally part or all of the internal surfaces of said inhaler consists of stainless steel, anodized aluminum or

are lined with an inert organic coating, and wherein the canister has a rim with rounded edges which avoids contact of a sharp edge with the rubbers used as valve gaskets.

INHALER WITH MEANS FOR IMPROVING CHEMICAL STABILITY OF MEDICINAL AEROSOL SOLUTION CONTAINED THEREIN

The present invention relates to medicinal aerosol products and, in particular, to aerosol products such as metered dose inhalers (MDIs) for delivery of aerosol solution formulations containing an active ingredient subject to a degradation by means of peroxides or compounds that can leach from elastomeric or plastic components and closure system as a result of direct contact with the formulation of the MDI. These compounds are defined in the following as leachables. In a preferred embodiment of the invention the active ingredient is a corticosteroid and more preferably a 20-ketosteroid. These kinds of active ingredients have been found to be highly susceptible to chemical degradation when formulated as solution aerosol products. The present invention provides a way of improving chemical stability of such steroids in aerosol solution formulations.

- 2 -

Pressurized metered dose inhalers are well known devices for administering pharmaceutical products to the respiratory tract by inhalation.

Active materials commonly delivered by inhalation include 5 bronchodilators such as β_2 agonists and anticholinergics, corticosteroids, anti-leukotrienes, anti-allergics and other materials that may be efficiently administered by inhalation, thus increasing the therapeutic index and reducing side effects of the active material.

10 MDI uses a propellant to expel droplets containing the pharmaceutical product to the respiratory tract as an aerosol.

For many years the preferred propellants used in aerosols for pharmaceutical use have been a group of chlorofluorocarbons which are commonly called Freons or CFCs, such as CCl_3F 15 (Freon 11 or CFC-11), CCl_2F_2 (Freon 12 or CFC-12), and $\text{CClF}_2-\text{CClF}_2$ (Freon 114 or CFC-114).

Recently, the chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) propellants such as Freon 11 and Freon 12 have been implicated in the destruction 20 of the ozone layer and their production is being phased out.

Hydrofluoroalkanes [(HFAs) known also as hydro-fluorocarbons (HFCs)] contain no chlorine and are considered less

- 3 -

destructive to ozone and these are proposed as substitutes for CFCs.

HFA_s and in particular 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFA 134a) and 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFA 227) have 5 been acknowledged to be the best candidates for non-CFC propellants and a number of medicinal aerosol formulations using such HFA propellant systems have been disclosed.

Many of these applications, in which HFAs are used as propellant, propose the addition of one or more of adjuvants 10 including compounds acting as co-solvents, surface active agents including fluorinated and non-fluorinated surfactants, dispersing agents including alkylpolyethoxylates and stabilizers.

The co-solvent is usually an alcohol, preferably ethanol. 15 Among the additives, a low volatility component can be present, having a vapor pressure at 25°C lower than 0.1 kPa, preferably lower than 0.05 kPa. Advantageously, it could be selected from the group of glycols, particularly propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and glycerol or esters, for example ascorbyl palmitate, isopropyl myristate and tocopherol esters.

- 4 -

The compositions of the invention may contain from 0.1 to 10% w/w of said low volatility component, preferably between 0.3 to 5% w/w, more preferably between 0.5 and 2.0% w/w.

Compositions for aerosol administration via MDIs can be 5 solutions or suspensions. The solution type aerosol formulation contains the medicament dissolved or solubilized in the propellant, or a mixture of propellant and co-solvent. The suspension type aerosol formulation contains the medicament in the form of particles which are dispersed in the propellant. The suspension type aerosol formulations usually 10 contain a surfactant, and can also include a co-solvent. Solution compositions offer several advantages: they are convenient to manufacture being the active ingredient substantially completely dissolved in the propellant vehicle and obviate 15 physical stability problems associated with suspension compositions, such as increase of particle size, crystal polymorphism, flocculation, particle aggregation, all of which affect dose uniformity.

On the other hand the widespread use of solution formulations is limited by their chemical instability, causing the 20 formation of degradation products.

The international application WO 00/30608 of the applicant relates to pressurized metered dose inhalers wherein

- 5 -

part or all of the internal surfaces consist of stainless steel, anodized aluminum or are lined with an inert organic coating to enhance the chemical stability of active ingredients in solution in a hydrofluorocarbon propellant, a co-
5 solvent and optionally a low volatility component.

WO 96/32099 discloses metered dose inhalers for the administration of different active ingredients in suspension in the propellant, wherein the internal surfaces of the inhaler are partially or completely coated with one or more
10 fluorocarbon polymers optionally in combination with one or more non-fluorocarbon polymers to reduce or essentially eliminate the problem of adhesion or deposition of the active ingredient particles on the can walls and thus ensure consistent delivery of the aerosol from the MDI.

15 It is also known from Eur. J. Pharm. Biopharm. 1997, 44,
195 that suspensions of drugs in HFA propellant are frequently subjected to absorption of the drug particles on the valves and on the internal walls of the inhaler.

WO 95/17195 describes aerosol compositions comprising
20 flunisolide, ethanol and HFA propellants. It is stated in the document that conventional aerosol canisters can be used to contain the composition and that certain containers enhance its chemical and physical stability. It is suggested that the

- 6 -

composition can be preferably contained in vials coated with resins such as epoxy resins (e.g. epoxy-phenolic resins and epoxy-urea-formaldehyde resins).

The compositions are preferably dispensed via a valve assembly wherein the diaphragm is fashioned by extrusion, injection molding or compression molding from a thermoplastic material such as FLEXOMER™ GERS 1085 NT polyolefin (Union Carbide). Another suitable valve rubber is a nitrile rubber ("DB-218") available from American Gasket and Rubber, Schiller Park. Illinois.

WO 00/35458 affords the problem of preparing a stable solution formulation of budesonide, suitable for use as an aerosol, that remains chemically and physically stable during storage at ambient conditions of temperature and humidity.

The above objectives are achieved with a formulation containing unusual high concentrations of the co-solvent. The most preferred co-solvent is ethanol and it is preferably present in an amount of at least 10% by weight, more preferably at least 15% by weight, even more preferably at least 20% by weight and most preferably at least 25% by weight.

On the other hand it is well known that high quantities of ethanol are detrimental to the formulation performance, since they cause a decrease of the fine particle dose, i.e.

- 7 -

of the quantity of particles of the active ingredient reaching the peripheral airways.

WO 00/78286 teaches that certain steroids, particularly 20-ketosteroids, are highly susceptible to chemical degradation when formulated as solution aerosol products and stored in contact with aerosol containers made of metal, usually aluminum. The chemical degradation is particularly influenced by the metal oxide e.g. Al_2O_3 , layer that forms on the interior surface of the container.

In WO 00/78286 the chemical instability of aerosol formulations containing steroids is emphasized. A great deal of research has been directed at steroid degradation. Chemical degradation is especially problematic when the steroid is dissolved in the formulation and, consequently, the vast majority of marketed MDI steroid products are formulated as particulate suspensions of the steroid, which are much less susceptible to chemical degradation than solutions. The inventors according to WO 00/78286 believe that all currently marketed CFC-containing MDI products for delivering steroids are available only as particulate suspension formulations in CFC-propellants. However, suspension formulations of a medicament are more likely to encounter problems with physical instability (e.g. agglomeration, crystal growth and deposition)

- 8 -

tion on the container wall, all resulting in inconsistent dosage delivery).

Furthermore, according to WO 00/78286, until now there has been no way to identify which steroids are likely to be 5 most stable as solution aerosols and which will be most sensitive to degradation in solution aerosol products or how to reduce such degradation.

The suggested solution in WO 00/78286 is to use an aerosol container having a non-metal interior surface. It is also 10 suggested to similarly coat the metal valve components in contact with the formulation with an inert material. The inert material is selected from epoxy-phenolic lacquer, perfluoroethylenepropylene and a very thin layer of fused silica glass.

15 Alumina-catalyzed degradation of corticosteroids such as budesonide or triamcinolone acetonide in ethanol solution were also presented to the American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists - AAPS meeting held in Indianapolis , IN (USA) from October 20 to November 2, 2000.

20 It has now been found that the chemical degradation of steroids in solution in a HFA propellant/ethanol system can depend not only upon metal oxides of the layer of the interior surface of the container but also upon the peroxides re-

- 9 -

leased from the rubbers used as valve gasket or other compounds that can leach from the closure system into the formulation.

Pressurized metered dose inhalers are known devices, usually consisting of a main body or canister (can) acting as a reservoir for the aerosol formulation, a cap sealing the main body and a metering valve fitted in the cap.

MDIs are usually made of a conventional material such as aluminum, tin plate, glass, plastic and the like.

10 The filling of a metered dose inhaler with a composition comprises the following steps:

1. Weighing the required components (one or more active materials, one or more co-solvents, optional excipients) into a canister;
- 15 2. Crimping a valve upon the canister;
3. Adding a known amount of propellant through the valve into the canister.

It has now been found that the crimping of the valve upon the can may cause breaks in the rubbers used as valve gaskets 20 and consequent release of peroxides and other leachables with time.

The standard canisters, in fact, have a cutting edge opening; see Figures 1A and 1B. Figures 1A and 1B show a

- 10 -

cross-sectional view of a metered dose inhaler containing a medicinal 20-ketosteroid formulation according to the prior art (WO 00/78286).

The cutting edge during the crimping process may lead to
5 a damage and compression of the surface of the rubber, thus facilitating the migration of components from the rubber to the solution.

The present invention provides a medicinal aerosol solution formulation product with enhanced chemical stability.
10 Such a product consists of a main body or canister (can) acting as a reservoir for the aerosol formulation, a cap sealing the main body and a metering valve fitted in the cap, characterized in that the canister has no cutting edge opening, i.e. it has rounded edges. Moreover, preferably the valves
15 are washed with a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable solvent, preferably ethanol before the metered dose inhaler is built. In general, solvents which are pharmaceutically acceptable and endowed with adequate capacity of extraction of oxides and peroxides can be utilized. In the medicinal aerosol solution formulation product of the present invention
20 breaks in the rubbers used as valve gaskets are excluded by avoiding a cutting edge opening at the rim of the canisters.

The avoidance of a cutting edge opening can be obtained

- 11 -

by different means, i.e. by increasing the width of the material utilized for manufacturing the cans, flattening or rounding the edge of the rim with suitable means in order to avoid the presence of sharp edges, or rolling-in or over the
5 rim.

According to the present invention, a canister having a rim with rounded edges, preferably a rolled neck, or a rolled-in rim, a part or full rollover rim is used for the preparation of aerosol solution formulation products containing an active ingredient subject to a degradation by means of
10 peroxides or other leachables.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the active ingredient is a corticosteroid and more preferably a 20-keto-steroid.

15 Preferably the pressurized metered dose inhaler (MDI) used in the present invention is one as described in applicant's earlier patent application PCT/EP99/09002 published as WO 00/30608. Accordingly, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention, part or all of the internal surfaces of
20 the MDI consist of stainless steel, anodized aluminum or is lined with an inert organic coating. Any kind of stainless steel may be used. The preferred material of the aerosol cans is anodized aluminum. Examples for preferred inert organic

- 12 -

coatings are perfluoroalkoxyalkane, perfluoroalkoxyalkylene, perfluoroalkylenes such as polytetrafluoroethylene, epoxy-phenol resins, fluorinated-ethylene-propylene, polyether sulfone and a copolymer fluorinated-ethylene-propylene polyether sulfone.

Other suitable coatings could be polyamide, polyimide, polyamideimide, polyphenylene sulfide or their combinations.

The invention will now be described with reference to the following drawings. Figures 1A and 1B show a metered dose inhaler containing a medicinal 20-ketosteroid formulation according to the prior art (WO 00/78286). Figure 1B is the same as Figure 1A but with a modified valve configuration.

Figure 1A shows a medicinal aerosol device 10 comprising a pressurizable metal aerosol container 16 equipped with a metering valve 18. The metal container 16 is preferably made of aluminum (i.e. aluminum or aluminum alloy) and in this particular embodiment has an inert interior coating layer 14. The metering valve 18 includes a metal metering chamber 20 with a coating layer 22.

Figure 1B shows an alternative embodiment that is essentially the same as Figure 1A but utilizes a fixed bottle emp-tier 26 with coating layer 28. Also, a solution gasket 30 is used to further prevent contact of the formulation with metal

- 13 -

components.

WO 00/78286 does not appreciate to avoid any breakage of the rubbers used as valve gaskets to avoid any release of leachables with time. As can be taken from Figures 1A and 1B, 5 the canisters used according to WO 00/78286 have a cutting edge opening 32 in contact with the rubbers used as valve gaskets which may cause breaks in the rubbers.

Instead of a cutting edge 32 the canisters according to the present invention have a rounded edge in order to avoid 10 any breaks in the rubbers used as valve gaskets. The rim can be of any kind avoiding contact of a sharp edge with the rubbers used as valve gaskets.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view of a canister with a rolled neck 40 used in a metered dose inhaler containing a 15 medicinal aerosol solution formulation with enhanced chemical stability according to the present invention.

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of the neck of a canister with a rolled-in rim 42.

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of the neck of a can- 20 ister with a part rollover rim 44.

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view of the neck of a can- ister with a full rollover rim 46.

The canisters according to Figures 2 to 5 can be used in

- 14 -

conventional metered dose inhalers or in metered dose inhalers as described in applicant's earlier patent application WO 00/30608 wherein part or all of the internal surfaces consist of stainless steel, anodized aluminum or are lined with an 5 inert organic coating.

Moreover, in a particular preferred embodiment the valve gaskets are washed before crimping of the valve upon the can with ethanol in order to remove any impurities such as metal oxides, peroxides and other leachables from the rubbers used 10 as valve gaskets and other components.

Corticosteroids are among the preferred active ingredients since it has been demonstrated that they are subject to a degradation by means of peroxides. However, the metered dose inhalers of the invention apply to any active ingredient 15 that can meet problems of chemical stability provoked by peroxides or other leachables, directly or indirectly, for example modifying the apparent pH of the solution.

In the prior art, in EP 0 673 240 medicaments are disclosed, selected from the group consisting of ipratropium 20 bromide, oxitropium bromide, albuterol, tiotropium bromide and fenoterol, that exhibit significant degradation in the HFA propellant/co-solvent system. The degradation is pH dependent and, according to the inventors, can be solved by

- 15 -

adding an inorganic or an organic acid.

WO 01/89480 discloses HFA aerosol solution compositions containing a β_2 -agonist of the phenylalkylamino class as a medicament, wherein the phenylalkylamino compound is particularly sensitive to pH variations and can be only stabilized with a strictly controlled pH range.

The examples which follow have been conducted with a solution formulation of budesonide in ethanol, glycerol and HFA 134a.

The invention naturally applies to any formulation of a steroid and especially of a 20-ketosteroid in solution in a HFA propellant which meets with problems of chemical stability.

Examples of this kind of steroids are budesonide and its epimers, mometasone furoate, triamcinolone acetonide, butixocort, ciclesonide.

It has been observed in budesonide solution formulations in HFA 134a (norflurane) and ethanol put on stability at various temperatures both up-right and inverted that notwithstanding the use of anodized aluminum or epoxy-phenol lacquered cans at high temperature the formulations are chemically stable for the first months, after which an acceleration of the oxidation process takes place.

- 16 -

The chemical degradation is slowed when valves extracted
(washed) with ethanol are employed. In fact the washing re-
moves the impurities and among these also peroxides and pos-
sible metal oxides surrounding the metallic part of the
5 valve.

EXAMPLE 1

Cans of Budesonide in solution according to the following
formulation were manufactured:

10

Budesonide 400 mg (200 mcg/shot)

Glycerol 1.3% (w/w)

Ethanol 15.0% (w/w)

Norflurane q.b. a 100 ml

15 Anodized and lacquered cans and non ethanol extracted
valves were utilized. The cans were put on stability at 50°C
(inverted)

A high degree of degradation was observed.

20 Table 1

Stability of Budesonide solution formulations (inverted)

Recovery (%) of budesonide after storage at different times
and temperatures (average values referred to two tests)

- 17 -

Can Type (cut edge can)	$t = 0$	$t = 2$ months $T = 50^\circ\text{C}$	$t = 5$ months $T = 50^\circ\text{C}$
Anodized Aluminum	99.42 %	-	33.38 %
Lacquered	99.66 %	-	36.86 %

t = time

T = temperature

- 5 The degradation is an oxidative one and it was explained with
the presence of peroxides in the rubbers.

EXAMPLE 2

Cans with the same formulation were prepared and in this
10 case ethanol extracted valves were utilized. During the etha-
nol extraction the surface of the valves was washed of the
peroxides and the solution formulation exhibits a much higher
stability.

15 Table 2

Stability of Budesonide solution formulations (inverted)

Recovery (%) of budesonide after storage at different times
and temperatures (average values referred to two tests)

- 18 -

Can Type (cut edge can)	$t = 0$	$t = 2$ months $T = 50^\circ\text{C}$	$t = 5$ months $T = 50^\circ\text{C}$
Anodized Aluminum	99.18 %	96.64 %	76.94 %
Lacquered Epoxy-Phenol	99.52 %	97.28 %	71.03 %

t = time

T = temperature

5 Example 3

Two cans of anodized aluminum prepared as per example 2 were submitted to the determination of degradation products of the active ingredient.

It was noticed in this way that after a lag time of 6 months at 40°C the degradation rate increases with the same pattern seen in the first example. The phenomenon does not occur if the cans are stored upright, because a direct contact between the solution and the rubbers is avoided. An explanation of the process is that peroxides may leach into the solution after a while, thus starting a radicalic degradation of Budesonide.

- 19 -

Table 3

Stability of Budesonide solution formulations (anodized aluminum cut edge can)

Recovery (%) of degradation products desonide, budesonide-21-

5 aldehyde, budesonide-17-acid (related substances) at different times, temperatures and relative humidities (RH)

TEST	START	6months 40°C/75%RH Inverted	6months 40°C/75%RH Upright	6months 30°C/60%RH Inverted
Related substances (%):				
-desonide	0.15	0.14	0.17	<0.06
-bud-21-alde.	0.16	2.96	1.19	0.98
-bud-17-ac.	-	0.99	0.35	0.34
-unknowns	0.27	0.49	0.37	0.18
TOTAL	0.58	4.58	2.08	1.50

10

EXAMPLE 4

It has been observed that when the experiment is repeated changing only the finishing of the cans, (from cut edge to rolled neck; see Figure 2) the stability of the solution is

15 greatly increased due to two factors:

- the different finishing of the can doesn't cause surface damages and/or cuts of the rubber gaskets, there-

- 20 -

fore avoiding the exposure of fresh surfaces not exposed during the ethanol extraction process;

- the total gasket area exposed to the solution is much lower.

5 In conclusion, the combined action of ethanol extraction of the rubber gaskets of the valves and the finishing of the neck of the cans greatly improves the stability of solution formulations that otherwise may incur oxidative degradation triggered by the presence of peroxides in the above mentioned
10 gaskets.

Table 4

Stability of Budesonide solution formulations

(Epoxy-Phenol lacquered rolled neck can)

15 Recovery (%) of degradation products desonide, budesonide-21-aldehyde, budesonide-17-acid (related substances) at different times, temperatures and relative humidities (RH)

TEST	START	6months 40°C/75%RH Inverted	12months 25°C/60% RH Inverted
Related substances (%):			
-desonide	0.14	0.23	0.16
-bud-21-ald.	0.24	1.22	0.85
-bud-17-ac.	-	-	-
-unknowns	0.29	0.60	0.37
TOTAL	0.67	2.05	1.38

- 21 -

Table 5

5 Stability of budesonide solution formulations stored in anodised aluminium rolled-in and rolled-over cans in comparison with cut edge cans.

Recovery (%) of degradation products: budesonide-21-aldehyde at different times and temperatures.

TEST	Start	1 month 50° C		3 months 50° C		1 month 40° C 75% R H Inverted
		Inverted	Inverted	Inverted	Inverted	
<i>Related substances</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
- cut edge	< 0.02	0.58	1.76	--	--	
Bud-21-ald. - rolled in	< 0.02	0.50	1.45	--	--	
- rolled over	0.08	--	--	--	0.23	

- 22 -

CLAIMS

1. A medicinal aerosol solution formulation product with improved chemical stability, comprising a pressurized metered dose inhaler, comprising
 - an aerosol canister equipped with a metering valve and containing a medicinal aerosol solution formulation containing an active ingredient subject to a degradation by means of peroxides and /or other leachables, a
 - 10 hydrofluorocarbon propellant, a co-solvent and optionally a low-volatility component, wherein the canister has a rim with rounded edges which avoids contact of a sharp edge with the rubbers used as valve gaskets.
- 15 2. Product of claim 1, wherein the canister has a rolled neck.
3. Product of claim 1, wherein the canister has a rolled-
20 in rim.
4. Product according to claim 1, wherein the canister has a part rollover rim.

- 23 -

5. Product according to claim 1, wherein the canister has a full rollover rim.

5 6. Product according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the valve is washed before crimping of the valve upon the canister with a pharmaceutically acceptable solvent, preferably ethanol.

10 7. Product according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the active ingredient is a corticosteroid.

8. Product according to claim 7, wherein the corticosteroid is a 20-ketosteroid.

15

9. Product according to claim 8, wherein the 20-ketosteroid is budesonide and its epimers, mometasone furoate, triamcinolone acetonide, butixocort or ciclesonide.

20 10. Product according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the low-volatility component is selected from the group consisting of glycerol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and isopropyl myristate.

- 24 -

11. Product according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein
the co-solvent is ethanol.

5 12. Product according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein
the propellant is selected from HFA 227, HFA 134a and their
mixtures.

13. Product according to any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein
10 part or all of the internal surfaces of said inhaler consists
of stainless steel, anodized aluminum or are lined with an
inert organic coating.

14. Product according to claim 13, wherein the inert or-
ganic coating is perfluoroalkoxyalkane, perfluoroalkoxyal-
kylene, perfluoroalkylenes such as polytetrafluoroethylene,
epoxy-phenol resin or fluorinated-ethylene-propylene, poly-
ether sulfone, or their combinations.

20 15. Product according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein
part or all of the internal surfaces consist of anodized alu-
minum.

- 25 -

16. Process for making a chemically stable aerosol solution formulation product containing an active ingredient subject to a degradation by means of peroxides or other leachables by filling into a canister of a pressurized metered dose inhaler
5 an aerosol solution formulation, comprising an active ingredient subject to a degradation by means of peroxides or other leachables, wherein the canister has a rim with rounded edges which avoids contact of a sharp edge with the rubbers used as valve gaskets.

10

17. Process according to claim 16, wherein the canister has a rolled neck, a rolled-in rim, a part rollover rim or a full rollover rim.

15 18. Process according to claim 16 or 17, wherein the valve is washed with ethanol before crimping of the valve upon the canister.

19. Process according to any one of the claims 16 to 18,
20 wherein part or all of the internal surfaces of said inhaler consists of stainless steel, anodized aluminum or are lined with an inert organic coating.

- 26 -

20. Process for the stabilization of an aerosol solution formulation containing an active ingredient subject to a degradation by means of peroxides or other leachables contained in a pressurized metered dose inhaler by use of a canister
5 with a rim with rounded edges and by use of a valve which has been washed with ethanol beforehand.

21. Process according to claim 20, wherein a canister is used having a rolled neck.

10

22. Process according to claim 20, wherein a canister is used with a rolled-in rim, part rollover rim or full rollover rim.

1/3

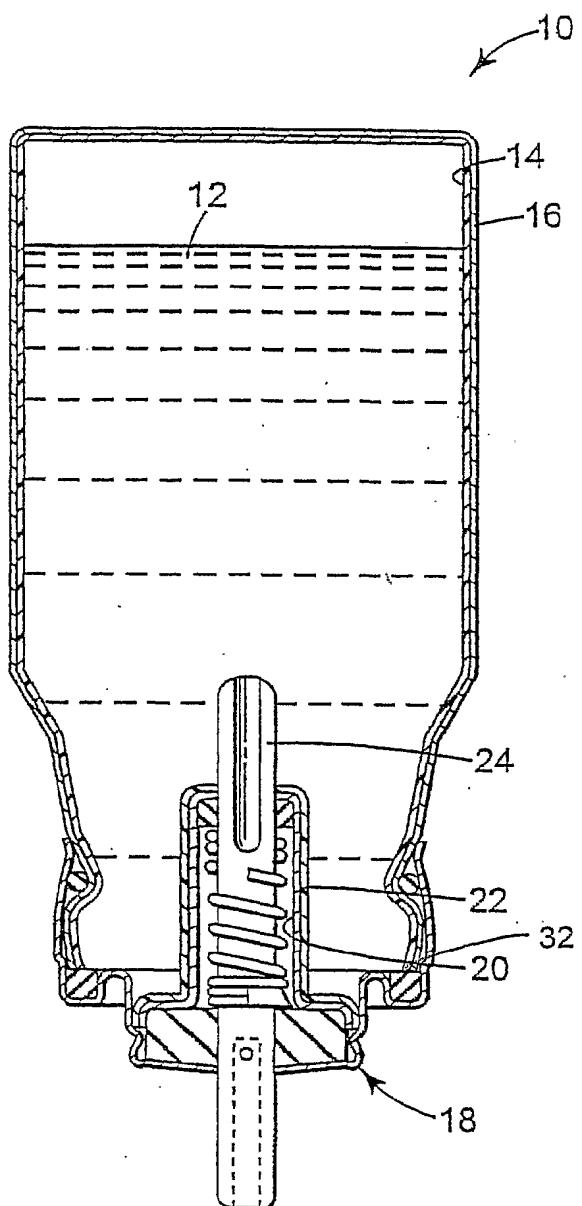


Fig. 1A

2/3

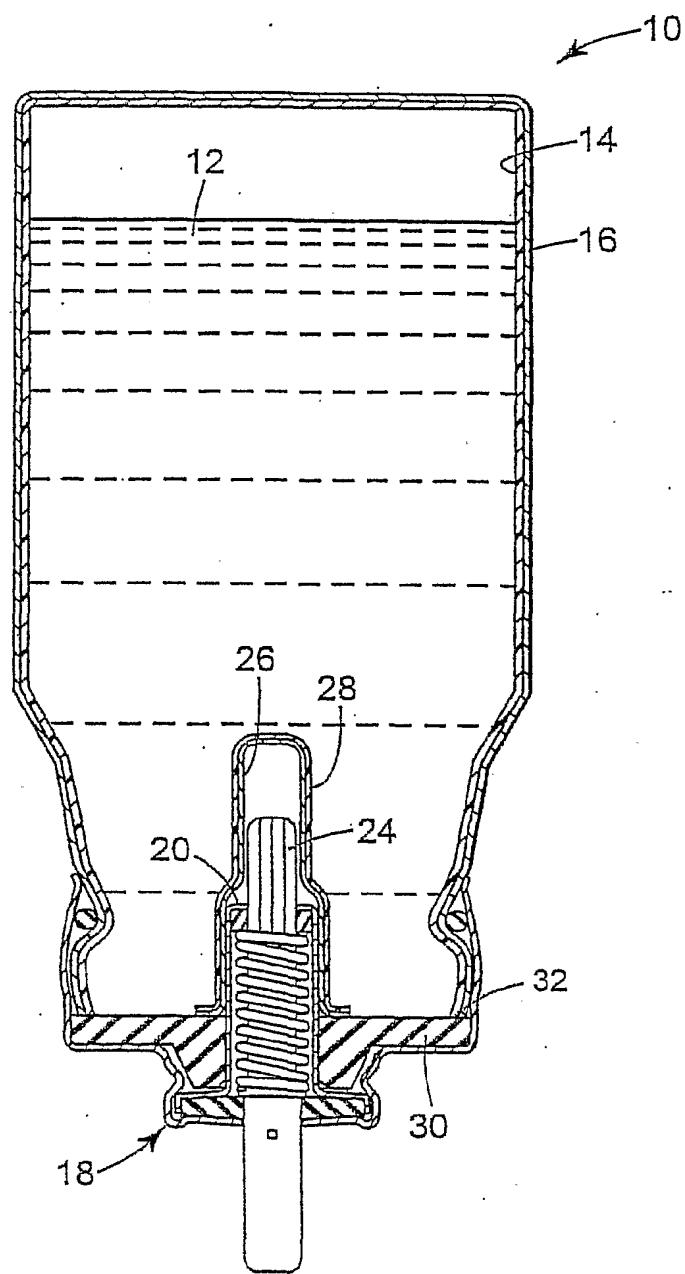


Fig. 1B

3/3

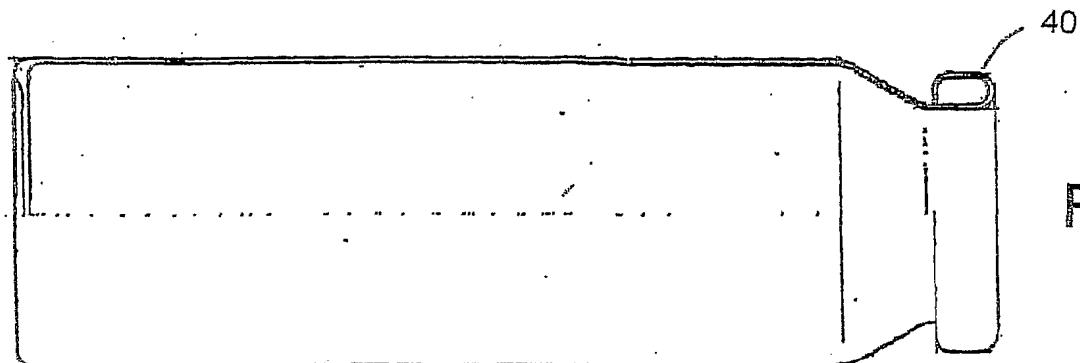


Fig. 2

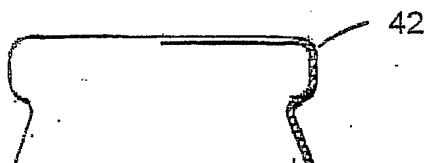


Fig. 3

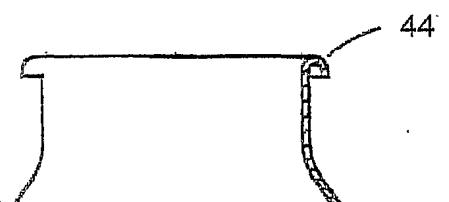


Fig. 4

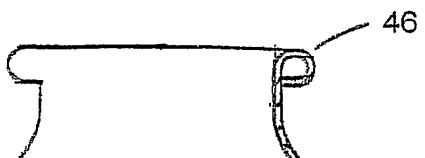


Fig. 5

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 B65D83/14 A61K9/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 B65D A61K A61M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 4 271 875 A (MESHBERG PHILIP) 9 June 1981 (1981-06-09)	1-5, 7-17, 19
A	column 8, line 61 -column 9, line 45; figure 8 ---	20-22
Y	WO 00 30608 A (BRAMBILLA GAETANO ;LEWIS DAVID (IT); VENTURA PAOLO (IT); GANDERTON) 2 June 2000 (2000-06-02) cited in the application page 6, line 6 -page 9, line 1 ---	1-5, 7-17, 19
A	EP 1 052 190 A (OREAL) 15 November 2000 (2000-11-15) figures 1-5 ---	20 2-5, 17, 21, 22
A	WO 00 78286 A (3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES CO) 28 December 2000 (2000-12-28) the whole document ---	1, 7-9, 11-16, 19
		-/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 July 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

16/07/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Balz, O

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte	nal Application No
PCT/EP 02/02710	

C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 99 55600 A (3M INNOVATIVE PROPERTIES CO) 4 November 1999 (1999-11-04) page 14, line 25 -page 16, line 7; figure 1 ---	1,6,7, 11,12, 16,18,20
A	US 5 899 201 A (SCHULTZ ROBERT K ET AL) 4 May 1999 (1999-05-04) column 2, line 25-53 column 5, line 13-18 ---	1,6,12, 18,21
A	US 4 907 605 A (RAY JON P ET AL) 13 March 1990 (1990-03-13) column 4, line 58-68 -----	6,18,20

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 02/02710

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4271875	A	09-06-1981	DE FR GB IL	2937758 A1 2436723 A1 2032007 A ,B 58232 A	24-04-1980 18-04-1980 30-04-1980 30-09-1982
WO 0030608	A	02-06-2000	IT IT AU BG BR CN CZ DE WO EP NO SK TR	MI982559 A1 MI991712 A1 1556300 A 105532 A 9916868 A 1328445 T 20011834 A3 29923839 U1 0030608 A1 1131051 A1 20012516 A 7042001 A3 200101441 T2	25-05-2000 30-01-2001 13-06-2000 31-12-2001 06-11-2001 26-12-2001 12-12-2001 01-03-2001 02-06-2000 12-09-2001 23-07-2001 06-11-2001 21-08-2001
EP 1052190	A	15-11-2000	FR CA EP JP US	2793478 A1 2308861 A1 1052190 A1 2000343008 A 6296156 B1	17-11-2000 11-11-2000 15-11-2000 12-12-2000 02-10-2001
WO 0078286	A	28-12-2000	AU EP WO US US	5614200 A 1194121 A1 0078286 A1 6315985 B1 2002071810 A1	09-01-2001 10-04-2002 28-12-2000 13-11-2001 13-06-2002
WO 9955600	A	04-11-1999	AU AU CA EP JP WO	738828 B2 3670599 A 2329900 A1 1073594 A1 2002512871 T 9955600 A1	27-09-2001 16-11-1999 04-11-1999 07-02-2001 08-05-2002 04-11-1999
US 5899201	A	04-05-1999	AU AU CA EP NZ WO	696416 B2 6917894 A 2163434 A1 0701458 A1 267010 A 9427663 A1	10-09-1998 20-12-1994 08-12-1994 20-03-1996 26-05-1997 08-12-1994
US 4907605	A	13-03-1990	US AT AU AU BR CA CN DE DE EP ES ES IL	4800903 A 77248 T 589182 B2 5746386 A 8602341 A 1254478 A1 86103434 A ,B 3685687 D1 3685687 T2 0202512 A2 555258 D0 8900243 A1 78647 A	31-01-1989 15-07-1992 05-10-1989 27-11-1986 21-01-1987 23-05-1989 26-11-1986 23-07-1992 14-01-1993 26-11-1986 16-06-1989 16-10-1989 17-09-1990

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inte nal Application No

PCT/EP 02/02710

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US 4907605	A	IN	167315 A1	06-10-1990
		JP	1905450 C	08-02-1995
		JP	6034829 B	11-05-1994
		JP	61271975 A	02-12-1986
		KR	9305444 B1	22-06-1993
		LT	2271 R3	15-12-1993
		LV	5373 A3	10-03-1994
		MX	166836 B	09-02-1993
		PH	24657 A	07-09-1990
		SE	463959 B	18-02-1991
		SE	8503178 A	25-11-1986
		SU	1549472 A3	07-03-1990
		TR	24026 A	04-02-1991
		US	4736755 A	12-04-1988